

## CHARLES O. STUMP, THE KANSAS NEWSPAPER MAN, VISITED PHILADELPHIA, PA., WASHINGTON, D. C., WHERE HE ATTENDED THE RACE CONFERENCE AND SHOOK HANDS WITH PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON.

Montgomery, W. Va.—Have you had the "Flu"? is the popular question asked today, and I am sorry to say that many people will not be able to answer, their friends and dear ones will have to answer the question for them, that they had it and have gone on to their eternal rest. All the churches in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington, D. C., and other places have been closed as a measure to stop the spread of the disease, and I hope that it will stop it.

It has been several days since I wrote you a letter, yet I have been moving just the same and I have a few things to say this week because I am as full as a tick, and will be fuller. I have been to the White House and shook hands with President Woodrow Wilson, and have not washed my hands since because I don't want it to get away. Then I have spoken to Hon. William G. McAdoo, and shook hands with him, which indeed was another great event in my life.

I do not remember exactly, but it seems to me that I was in Omaha when I wrote you the last letter. I was there with Bishop H. Blanton Parks, one of our most remarkable men, and a citizen of Chicago. I was there in his conference and was delighted to be there and come in touch with some of them great men there, especially Rev. J. R. Ransom, who is their candidate for episcopal honors. Dr. Ransom has worked his way up from the ground floor and has earned the distinction of being the leader of the West. He is worthy of any honor that can be conferred upon him and all of us people in Kansas would be happy if he was thus honored with the election. The church throughout the country would be pleased.

But in Omaha, I met one of the most remarkable men of the race, Fred C. Williams, a newspaper man, and is making good. I am sure that you will say that it is nothing to be a newspaper man, but let me tell you about this one. He was born in San Antonio, Texas, in 1875. Perhaps you will say now that he is not the only man to be born, and edited the Centimeter, after he had spent some time as a traveler and adventurer. It was in 1914 he lost his sight, but instead of sitting around on the street with his hat out "Help the blind," he went right to work in his old profession, newspaper work. He has been the official representative of the Monitor, of Omaha, and while blind toured the South last year all alone with wonderful results. He is ambitious, well educated, and a business man. He is going to deliver lectures this year, touring the country using as his theme, "The Negro of Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow."

I left Omaha, reached Chicago at night and pulled out the next morning

for Louisville, Ky., stopping at Indianapolis, Ind., for a day, making many good friends there. An hour or so was spent in Frankfort, then to the place where I am now, but spent only one day there, speaking to the people in the Odd Fellows Hall, and the next day left for Washington, D. C., and spent the night at the home of Rev. W. H. Jernagin's but bright and early the next morning I was up before they could turn over and headed for Philadelphia.

I then called on Rev. L. G. Jordan, to find that he had gone to Kentucky, but his mother was at home, his wife was in Arkansas. Now what happened next? I made my way to Chester for a few hours, spoke there in Philadelphia on Sunday, and left Monday to attend the National Race Conference. I have been hearing about race conferences for a long time and I just wanted to see how they looked. It was simply a conference to discuss racial matters and to strike a hard blow against lynching. I did not know that it was possible to get so many people together. They were there just the same. The president was Dr. W. H. Jernagin, and the vice-president was Bishop I. N. Ross, and then there were other big men. It was called to order and the Rev. F. J. Williams, of Waco, Texas, made the opening prayer, and was followed by welcome addresses, and the annual address of President Jernagin, which was a great state paper in keeping with some of the messages President Wilson reads to Congress. He reviewed the conditions and told about the 46 lynchings this year and all but two of them were in the South. The information was valuable.

I know you want to know what followed next. In the afternoon there were some great addresses delivered by some great men, until time to go to the White House. There was a special automobile to take me over drawn or driven by the Rev. Dr. Wilbanks. We reached the White House and were soon in the Executive Office. Rev. Dr. Jernagin and Bishop Ross led the crowd in and they were next to the President. Attorney W. H. Harrison was selected to do the talking. He called President Wilson's attention to the seriousness of the times, and asked that time be given for special prayer. The President consented to it at once, and the Rev. J. C. Austin, of Pittsburgh, sent the petition to the throne or at least started it there, and if it did not reach Jehovah it reached the President, and while it was not long it was truly appropriate. This young minister knew how to reach God in short order. I would that many people would learn that short cut to God and not give the history of the world every time they



HON. STANLEY S. WALKOWIAK

Valuable member of the City Council from the Seventeenth Ward and Democratic candidate for Judge of the Municipal Court—His name appears ninth on the judicial ballot—Former Alderman Oscar De Priest, Alderman Louis B. Anderson and Alderman Robert R. Jackson speak of Alderman Walkowiak in the highest terms and state that he is absolutely free from race prejudice and that he will make a first-class Judge in the Municipal Court.

Hon. Stanley S. Walkowiak, Democratic candidate for judge of the Municipal Court, whose name appears ninth on the judicial ballot, was born and raised in the 17th Ward and he has ably represented it in the city council from 1911 down to the present time, serving on all of its important committees, all the time working for the best interest of all the people residing in the great city of Chicago.

He was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1908 and he has been engaged in the general practice of the law ever since that time, meeting with flattering success. His past experience as a lawyer and his public service or record preeminently qualifies him to discharge the judicial honor or position which he is seeking at the hands of the voters of Chicago.

It is not the name, but the man behind the name, that should be our only guide for men seeking judicial offices; ability, character, impartiality, honesty and judicial temperament should be taken into consideration, and as Alderman Walkowiak possesses all of these qualifications, and if elected one of the judges of the Municipal Court, we honestly feel that the sacred trust imposed

upon him by the duties of that office will be faithfully performed.

Poland's unselfish and patriotic response in the early days of our struggle for liberty, freedom and independence, when she came to the aid of Washington and gave to America two of her most valiant sons, Generals Kosciuszko and Pulaski; the loyalty and undying devotion of her sons to the stars and stripes on the field of battle, their patriotic response to the colors, the Liberty Loan drives and Red Cross work bespeak their love for all that is truly American and should strike a responsive chord in every loyal American breast. There are approximately 350,000 of Polish extraction in Chicago, about one-sixth of the total population of our great city. Administration of justice demands a judge familiar with their customs, characteristics and language.

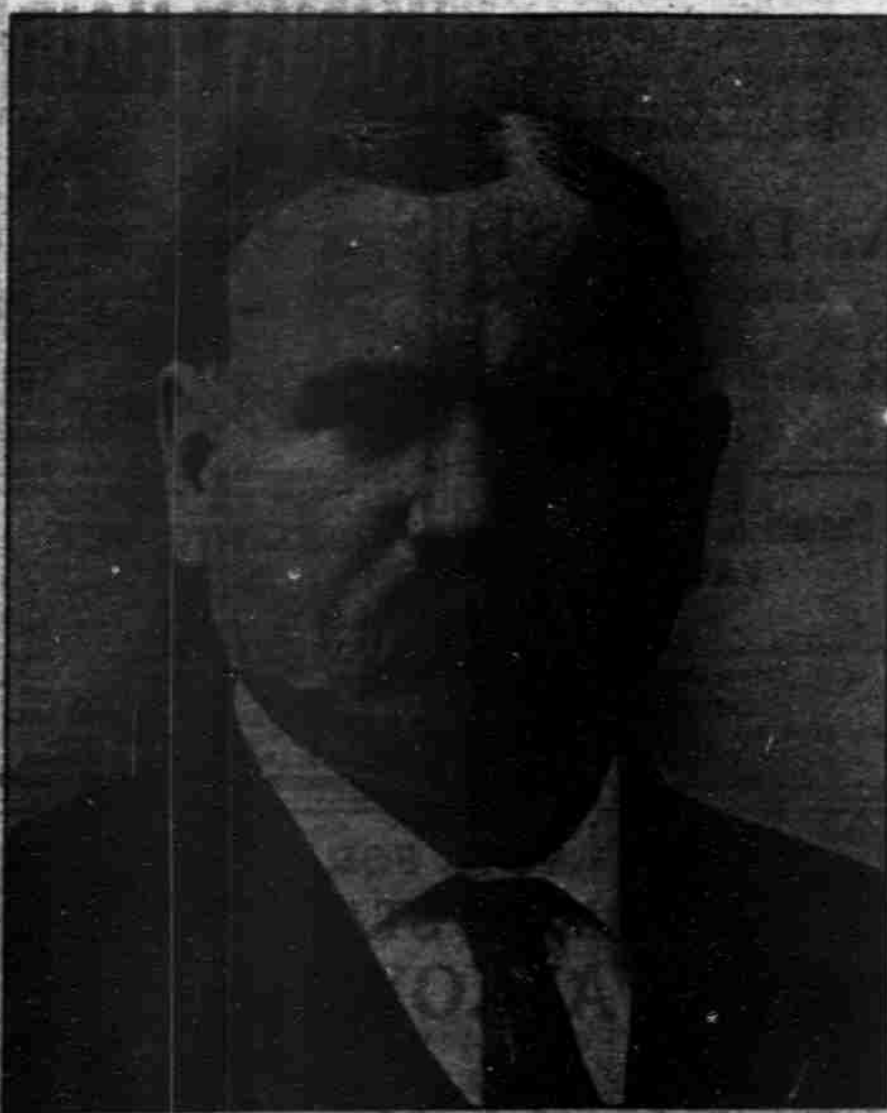
Former Alderman Oscar De Priest, Alderman Louis B. Anderson and Alderman Robert R. Jackson have served in the city council with Alderman Walkowiak and they as well as hundreds of other Colored men know that he is absolutely free from race prejudice and honestly feel that he will make an ideal judge of the Municipal Court of Chicago.

I had the pleasure of meeting Miss Jeanette Carter, a prominent lawyer in the District of Columbia. She is an intelligent young woman and I shall have more to say about her in my next letter. She has just been appointed to an important position in the Government. These things are helping us. We are serving the Government we are being served. We are going to make the Kaiser cry out enough. I think his peace proposition recently was to throw us off, but we are not going to be thrown off, but will buy our Liberty Bonds just the same. He will hear from us.

pray. The prayer seemed to have touched the President. Then followed the address of Attorney Harrison, and I would that everybody in Chicago could have heard it. He spoke of President Wilson as the Big Brother, and while he poured out eloquence the busiest man in America was spellbound. He showed a deep interest in what was being said to him. And when the address was over he responded and told the men that it would take time, that what they prayed for could not be brought about in a year. He seemed to have his very soul in what he said to that large number of representative men and women and when they were through he shook hands with all of them, and that is why I came in for a handshake and I think I will never wash this hand again.

They all left the White House feeling happy also. Now this was a good thing to do. They had a great meeting at night, and the next day I was there to hear the discussion of them men. It was worthy of consideration, and you will believe me when I tell you that them men and women were truly in earnest, and put their very souls into the meeting. I found pleasure in being there myself.

So many things were brought to attention, and the last day they had a conference with the Director General of Railroads, Hon. William G. McAdoo. He heard them gladly, and while he could not do what they wanted him to do, because Congress is turning the roads of the country over to the Government fixed it so that they could not interfere with customs, or with their cherished



HON. ALBERT NOWAK

Popular Polish-American citizen, straightforward business man, who will be re-elected for the third time on Tuesday, November 5th, as one of the Commissioners of Cook County.



HON. P. A. NASH

Successful business man, the people's candidate for member of the Board of Review—warm friend of Hon. Roger C. Sullivan and the late John P. Hopkins—He was one of his active publishers.

### SPECIAL OR EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE MANY READERS OF THE BROAD AX.

Special attention is called to the following rules and regulations, governing newspapers; in the future or until the end of the present war, which has been promulgated by the War Industries Board and we earnestly request the readers of this paper to carefully read the following fifteen rules, which unmistakably indicate just what publishers may or may not do in the way of conducting their newspapers at the present time:

"1. No publisher of a weekly, semi-weekly, or tri-weekly newspaper shall use in its production any paper except newspaper.

"2. No publisher may continue subscriptions after three months after date of expiration, unless subscriptions are renewed and paid for.

"3. No publisher may give free copies of his paper; except for actual service rendered; except to camp libraries and huts or canteens of organizations recognized by the Government, such as the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., or Y. W. C. A.; except to the Library of Congress, and other libraries which will agree to bind for permanent keeping; except to Government departmental libraries which use said publications in their work; and except for similar reasons.

"4. No publisher shall give free copies to advertisers, except not more than one copy each for checking purposes.

"5. No publisher shall accept the return of unsold copies from news dealers.

"6. No publisher shall print extra copies, for stimulating advertising or subscriptions or for any use other than those specified in these regulations, except not to exceed 1 per cent of his circulation with a minimum of 10 copies.

"7. No publisher shall send free copies in exchange for other publications except to such other publications as are printed within the county, or within a radius of 40 miles from his point of publication.

"8. No publisher shall sell his publication at an exceedingly low or nominal subscription price.

"9. No publisher shall sell his publication to anyone below the published subscription price.

"10. No publisher shall offer premiums with his publication unless a price is put upon the premium for sale separately, and the combined price is at least 75 per cent of the sum of the individual prices.

"11. No publisher shall conduct voting or other contests for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions; subscriptions obtained in this way will not be considered bona fide subscriptions.

"12. No publisher may issue holiday, industrial or other special editions.

"13. Publishers shall, so far as possible,

able, procure paper as full other materials from the nearest available source of supply, provided it is consistent with price, quality and service.

"14. Publishers of papers of more than 8 pages in size will reduce the pages in excess of 8 pages 25 per cent. This reduction shall be an average reduction over one month's period.

"15. Any publisher of a 4 or 8 page paper will be considered to have fulfilled the requirements of this order if he immediately puts into effect paragraphs numbered 1 to 15 inclusive, and in addition thereto reduces to the lowest possible point all press room waste."

No newspapers may be established during the period of the war, except those for which arrangements had been made and plants purchased previous to the issuing of this order, or unless it can be shown that a new newspaper is a necessity.

A sworn statement will be required from each publisher on November 1 as to how many of these rules have been put into effect by him, and what results in the matter of reducing paper consumption have been obtained.

Yours very truly,  
THOMAS E. DONNELLEY,  
Chief Engr and Paper Section.  
September 26, 1918.

Between now and November 1st each and every subscriber to THE BROAD AX will receive a statement, showing their indebtedness to it and those who fail, to make an honest effort, to adjust or pay the same on or before November 10th, their names will be, and must be, stricken from its mailing list, under the rulings of the War Industries Board.

No newspaper publisher will be permitted to extend credit to the subscribers over ninety days or three months. This rule will be strictly adhered to.

The War Industries Board has subordinated the third assistant postmaster general and the postoffice department of the government in handling the newspapers and under the present conditions any newspaper publisher who fails to comply with the above rules or regulations, is liable to have his franchise with the government forfeited and as the franchise of THE BROAD AX, which enables it to be transported through the United States mails at the same rate per pound as the Chicago Tribune, is worth considerable money, as no newspaper can succeed in business without this franchise, therefore, we do not propose to take any chances of being divested of our franchise and all subscribers, who fail to respond to the statements, showing their indebtedness at the time specified, their names will be unceremoniously removed from its mailing list.

On the first of November, very much to our regret, all exchanges outside of Cook County will be cut off, for we must make a showing of saving fifteen per cent in the consumption of print paper.